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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1906.

We find it very hard to form an opinion of the merits of the question of the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal. Between what is just, what is expedient, and even what is actually taking place, we find much room for argument, "about it and about." We get a little satisfaction from the apologetics for the existing order, or disorder, as we do from the clamorous denunciations thereof. Mr. HENRY POLAK, editor of *Indian Opinion*, wants to make bad worse by stirring up more discontent in India. His evidence may be ruled out, though we quote from the *Hindustan Review* a sample of his tirade. After his version of the history of the new registration law, he goes on:

This narrative is simple, terrible, tragic. It is the story of a people persecuted for their virtues. The whole legal machinery of a British colony is being exerted against a puny community of hard-working, thrifty, honest men because of the mingled treachery and racial prejudice of a noisy section of the European population. The Imperial Government has sold the birthright of these people. The Transvaal Government seeks to rob them of their very humanity. Flagrant robbery of vested interests has become almost a pastime in South Africa where Indians are concerned. And what says India to all this? We claim that India as a whole, has been singularly apathetic. It is not possible to fire India with the tale of the wrongs heaped upon her emigrants in this far-off land? Can she not recognize the far-outraged spirit of self-sacrifice manifested by these exiles from the Motherland?

The Editor of *The Indian Review*, though equally indignant, makes a better statement of the case for the Indians. Mr. G. A. NATHAN, B.A., says there are a million affected by the new law, which he denounces as shamefully tyrannical. The guilt, he says, is of "the disgraceful combine of a

white plutocracy of gold-hunters and the indifference of the British Cabinet." There is at least one manifest error there; we have not the slightest doubt that, however much their helplessness may be culpable, the British Government is not indifferent to this embarrassing dilemma that has arisen as a result of their magnanimous folly in restoring autonomy to the Transvaal. But let us study the history of the matter as unfolded by Mr. NATHAN. "It was," he writes, "in the early eighties that a large number of Indians found their way into the Transvaal as settlers. When they first entered the country and were engaged in peaceful vocations they were free from restrictions of any kind. By their virtues, their industry and their simplicity of life they soon began to earn a decent living and accumulate a small fortune which enabled many of them to engage themselves in sundry trades and occupations. The successful enterprises of the Indians roused the bile of the white traders and there began a race and colour agitation which day by day grew more and more vicious and virulent until it culminated in the barbarities which have staggered us all. The anti-Indian agitation soon began to make itself felt and the Government of President Kruger was induced to approach Her late Majesty's Government for 'permission to pass legislation restrictive of the liberty of British Indians.'" Article XIV of the London Convention of 1884 had provided that—

All persons, other than natives, conforming themselves to the laws of the South African Republic, (a) will have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the South African Republic; (b) will be entitled to hire or possess houses, warehouses, workshops, shops and premises; (c) may carry on their commerce either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ.

And though Indian traders had entered the Transvaal Republic some three years before this Convention, the Boer Government proposed to interpret the term *Natives* occurring in the London Convention to include *Asiatics* but this contention Her Majesty's advisers rejected but they were not unwilling for "sanitary reasons" to sanction legislation restricting Asiatics as to their residence to barracks or locations with the proviso that British-Indians of the leader class should be left entirely free.

As a result of this concession, Law 3 of 1885, was passed in 1886. It applied to "the persons belonging to one of the aboriginal races of Asia and prohibited them from being owners of landed property, also stipulating that those who entered the country should pay a registration fee, and that the Government should have the right to point out to them their proper streets, wards, and locations for residence" ("ter betoging").

The Republic tried its best to bring the Asiatics within the clutches of this law but the Indians appealed to Her Majesty's Government, and in consequence of representations then made to the late Boer Government the whole question was referred to the arbitration of the then Chief Justice of the Orange River Colony and as a result of the award the law remained a dead letter for nearly ten years until 1899, when the enforcement of the Law was again attempted. The Indians protested and the matter was among other things, discussed at the Bloemfontein Conference which preceded the memorable Boer war.

Lord Landsdowne then said:—  
A considerable number of the Queen's Indian subjects are to be found in the Transvaal, and among the many misdeeds of the South African Republic I do not know that any fill me with more indignation than its treatment of those Indians. And the harm is not confined to the sufferers on the spot; for what do you imagine would be the effect produced in India when these poor people return to their country to report to their friends that the Government of the Queen's Empire so mighty and irresistible in India, with its population of 300,000,000 is powerless to secure redress at the hands of a small South African State?

The Uitlanders who were trembling for their lives at the hands of the Boers did not scruple, Mr. Nathan continues, to talk of the ill-treatment of the Indians by the Boers as one of the causes of the war and they enlisted the sympathy of the Indians on their behalf against the Boers. The war ended, the Transvaal was annexed, and the Uitlanders who sought the co-operation of the Indians at the time of the Boer war showed themselves in their true colours and began to throw the Indians overboard.

Indeed they became active in reviving the old oppressive and restrictive anti-Asiatic laws of the Boer regime and they succeeded in inducing the Transvaal Government to issue a notification that from the 1st January 1905, "the old laws of the Transvaal Republic would be fully enforced." Their first attempt was to enforce Law 3 of 1885, which the Boer Government dared not enforce against the Indians and they commenced a series of oppressions by refusing to grant trading licenses to Indians and compelling them to go to certain locations. This was a most outrageous and illegal attempt and our countrymen in the Transvaal would not put up with this treatment. An Indian Trader who was unjustly refused a license preferred an appeal to the Supreme Court

of the Transvaal. The appeal was heard by three Judges who unanimously decided in favour of the Indian appellant. This judgment was not acceptable to the white traders in the Transvaal and their agitation for fresh legislation in 1904 was supported by Lord Milner, who was then Governor of South Africa and Sir Arthur Lawley, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal. This move to injure the Indians by additional legislation was denounced in the House of Commons by several members, and Sir Charles Dilke declared "it would be infamous if, in face of the decision of the Supreme Court, legislation should be introduced in the Transvaal to overrule that judgment, and to foster racial prejudice." He insisted on an assurance that the Government would not countenance any proposal for fresh legislation. In answer, Mr. Lytton said:—

Now that the decision has been given by the High Court of the Transvaal, which has granted to British Indians those privileges for which we have protested, to those privileges so granted for one adheres. I think it is impossible for this country to take up any other position consistent with the national dignity and honour in regard to men who have come into the country, and on whose behalf we have made strong representations, and whose claim has been upheld by a judicial decision; it would be inconsistent with the national honour and dignity to refuse them those privileges—in other words, to say that they should not have under the King's flag that which the Boer Republic rightly gave them.

Yet the white gold-hunters in the Transvaal introduced into the nominated Council an Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance. The Indians of Transvaal who were chastised by the Boers with their whips were now chastised by the Transvaal whites with scorpions.

When the Transvaal Government got its autonomy, the new Parliament passed the very measure to which the Royal Assent had been refused only three months previously. The Cabinet apparently dared not risk so early a use of the Royal veto, and the Royal Assent was given. The Indians then assumed the role of "passive resisters," and after due warning, the new Transvaal Government began (on Nov. 1st) the present system of fines, imprisonment, and other methods of punishment, following it up with a Bill providing for the deportation of the "passive resisters." As will be admitted, this is an indictment hard to meet, though we are reluctant to think it justifies the subsequent query, "Is British citizenship a reality or a force?" It is the old story of highfalutin promises impossible of fulfilment. No one has a right to commit any civilized government to "pledges of equal treatment irrespective of colour or creed." So far as we can see, our only remedy is to be frankly Machiavellian. The American Government has cut a sorry figure while trying to ride two horses at once, while clinging to the humbug of its constitutional rhodomontade about the "inalienable rights" of the "free and equal," and struggling with practical issues. The art of Government cannot be exercised on "Christian Science" lines. No Government can, by shutting its eyes to things unpleasant, deny their existence. To govern mixed races, it is necessary to grow pachydermately indifferent to the charges of inconsistency so easily made by abstract moralists; to be, first of all, strong and resolute; and to enter into no argument more complex than the simple formula, "This and thus we do, with the best intentions, in the pursuit of a settled policy. And it is done." Apparently that is next to impossible now days, so we must continue to have these awkward puzzles, while we have Exeter Hall administrators, and policies neither settle nor resolute. That it is a puzzle, not to be dogmatically dealt with, the following hesitating comment from the *Times*, usually sure of its own opinions, helps to show:

The Transvaal Government has so far shown no full appreciation of the difficulties which they are bringing on themselves, and still less of those which their action entails for the whole Empire. The melancholy tale of Indians, most of them domiciled in the country for many years, all industrious, and some having deserved well of every British citizen, being sentenced to terms of imprisonment or deportation is daily being added to. It was hoped at one time that the Government would be willing to assume their avowed object of preventing "francs" effected by means of old permits without resorting to methods which the Indians regard as contemptible. We may point out that it does not appear to be the finger-print system in itself to which they object, but the reiterated disabilities in their way of obtaining the demand for a third registration. Even now it may not be too late to hope that the Transvaal Ministers will see the benefit for the sake of the Empire's honour, of accepting the registration papers taken out under Lord Milner's express assurance that they would be final. Another reflection which occurs in comparing the cases of Canada and the Transvaal is that much of the South African difficulty might have been avoided if some member of the Pretoria Government had consulted the Indian Government as to the best methods of attaining their object without doing violence to Indian sentiment. For it must be remembered that we are not now dealing with the question of restricting immigration, but of identifying those Indians who have as much right to be in the country as any member of the Transvaal Parliament, "in such a matter the Indian Government could probably

have saved the Transvaal the trouble which it is now experiencing, and safeguarded the just rights of their dependants. In reference to the whole subject of the relations between various parts of the Empire, Mr. Fletcher-Yane points out very justly that, if the Empire is to be an Empire in anything but name, its various parts must arrive at some common understanding on important matters which concern them all, and that the question of the coloured races is of all such matters the most important. Readers of Gibbon know that a great merit of the Roman Empire was that it had one uniform system of law and one uniform citizenship which over-ruled all other distinctions such as of race. But in the British Empire there are at present no such well-defined rights of citizenship, and to make matters worse it is often difficult for a British subject to know exactly on what footing he may be in various parts of the British dominions. Even if, as is clearly the case, it is impracticable to have uniform opportunities everywhere for all the races of our Empire, at any rate there should be some conviction among us of the reasonableness of varying conditions.

Messrs. Kynoch, Ltd., are to erect a large explosives factory near Durban, by agreement with Natal.

Mr. C. S. Gubby has become a director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in the place of Mr. A. J. Raymond who has resigned.

This evening at the Union Church Literary Club, Kennedy Rd., a lecture will be given by Mr. Dooley on "Shakespeare's Roman Plays" with special reference to "Coriolanus" and "Julius Caesar." The Chair will be taken at 9 p.m. sharp and the public are cordially invited.

The number of Japanese immigrants who entered the United States in December shows a decrease of 2,334 as compared with December, 1905. The immigration authorities express satisfaction at the returns, which they regard as furnishing testimony of the effectiveness of the Japanese emigration restrictions.

A few weeks ago a widow, with several children, and one of them a cripple, aged 13 years, was summoned to the Town Hall of Remscheid. To her great surprise a violin and the sum of 22s. were given to her with the intimation that her crippled boy would receive free instruction on the piano. On getting home she learned that the crippled boy had written secretly to the German Emperor for a violin, and the monarch had granted the little boy's prayer.

It is reported, on good authority, that the French military authorities have conducted a series of highly successful experiments with a new weapon designed to destroy airships. A specially-constructed gun, it is stated, is able to throw a shell of a new type nearly a mile into the air. The head of the shell ignites immediately on leaving the gun, and remains alight throughout its course, with the result that if it pierces, or even comes in close proximity to the envelope of the airship an explosion of the gas equivalent to the annihilation of the airship and its crew, is bound to ensue.

The *Expository Times* publishes the following mathematical curiosity, supplied by James Ferguson, Brandon, Hamilton:—

$$16 - 36 + 81 = 25 - 45 + 81$$

$$16 - 36 + 81 = (x - y)^2$$

$$(4 - 9)^2 = (5 - 9)^2$$

$$4 - 9 = 5 - 9$$

$$4 = 5$$

Accordingly two and two make five as well as four. Perhaps some of our readers may find amusement in exposing its fallacy.

The provisional prospectus of the Hongkong Technical Institute for the session commencing next Monday has now been published. The evening classes, which are established for the purpose of affording facilities for the study of engineering and for giving a commercial and scientific training, will be conducted under three sections—engineering, commerce, and science. In the engineering section the subjects taught are practical mathematics, building construction, applied mechanics, machine-drawing, steam, magnetism and electricity; in the commerce section the subjects are shorthand and typewriting, bookkeeping, French, German, English; and in the science section the subjects are chemistry and physics. There will be two sessions in the year, and the classes are open to all over 14 years of age, irrespective of nationality. Examinations will be held at the end of each session, and it is stated that the question of granting diplomas in engineering and chemistry is under the consideration of the Government.

The attitude taken up by the *Daily Graphic*, and the communications which have appeared in its columns on the subject of the Baltic Sea, continue to attract the earnest attention of the German Press. It is quite clear that the German Government is not aiming at the conversion of the Baltic into a "mare clausum," for, even if she wished to do so, Russia would not be a party to such a scheme. The "Cologne Gazette" says that the contemplated agreement should be made between Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, as being the States bordering on the Baltic, and should be of a similar character to that existing between Britain, Spain, and France with regard to the Mediterranean sea. From what we learn of Denmark's views, however, it is obvious that her Government requires all the Powers interested in the Baltic to unite in order to effect the desired agreement. Denmark strongly urges her view that nothing should be done without the full approval of England. It was Denmark that first drew England's attention to the importance of the question.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE TURBULENT BALKANS.

LONDON, February 19th.

The Russo-Turkish situation is becoming serious. Turkey is mobilising her troops.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, February 17th.

New York reports that Mr. Morse, the organiser of the so-called "Morse Chain of Banks," the failures of which precipitated the recent panic, has been arrested on a charge of larceny, and bailed out for \$20,000.

Receivers have been appointed to the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance on the ground of insolvency. It is stated that the liabilities are \$5,500,000, and the assets \$2,750,000.

## THE AUSTRIAN RAILWAY SCHEME.

LONDON, February 17th.

The Serbian press protests against the Austrian railway project, and thanks the Russian, British, French, and Italian press for their attitude towards it. The Serbian press attributes the Austrian design to dominate the whole of the Balkans, backed up by Germany, in order to weaken the Slavs in favour of Germans. Reuter's agent in Berlin wires authoritatively that Germany regards the Austrian scheme like other railways, as promoting civilisation and as serving solely economic interests; they would similarly regard the Danube Adriatic railway, which Russia is reported to be considering. Diplomats in Berlin however opine that it would have been better if Austria had waited longer.

## LUKONG FINED FOR ASSAULT.

At the Police Court yesterday, before Mr. H. H. J. Gumpert, Lukong No. 224 was fined \$15 for assaulting a Chinese couple at Poo Koo, Kowloon City. As the constable was passing the complainants' house he noticed a dog at the door and asked to be shown the licence. The woman is alleged to have given him a snappy answer, whereupon the Lukong caught hold of her by the jacket. Then her husband came and interfered, and he was seized by the queue, and both were removed to the police station. Such was the assault.

## VLADIVOSTOCK SCANDALS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS OF OFFICIALS.

St. Petersburg, January 17.  
A private communication received here from an official and trustworthy source at Vladivostok helps to explain the more or less vaguely worded telegrams lately published recording the continued and wholesale arrests of naval and military officers and administrative officials. According to this communication the systematised jobbery and peculation so rampant in both the higher and lower ranks of the public services at Vladivostok after the close of the Japanese war have, during the last twelve months, assumed the form and character of wholesale plunder. The arsenal and dockyards have been officially pillaged. Torpedo-boats, long ago laid up for overhaul and repairs have, piecemeal, disappeared, their hulls remaining sheer and empty. In due (official) course they have been condemned and sold as scrap. Tens of thousands of tons of English coal, the property of the Crown, have been fraudulently disposed of, and one very well-known firm, the name of which is given, has from time to time received secret orders of large quantities of coal and other Crown material, orders which have been politely rejected. Gross and flagrant robbery appears to have been practised, under the thinness of disguises, in almost every department, and the revolutionaries have been made the scapegoats for official peculators and bandits. Now, however, the whole scandal is being exposed by degrees. During the last few days, 17 more naval and military officers and civil officials have been arrested by order of the Governor-General.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Pinkstake* left Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon, the 18th inst., and is due here tomorrow at noon.

The H.A.L. str. *Spezia* left Nagasaki on the 19th inst. a.m., and may be expected here on the 23rd inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Kleist* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Tuesday, the 18th inst. at midnight, and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 25th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* left Vancouver p.m. on Tuesday, the 18th inst. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

The Boston str. *Tremont* arrived at Yokohama on the 17th inst.

The Mogul Line str. *Ghases* left Liverpool on the 18th inst.

## SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, February 19th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISSE JUDGE).

UNSUCCESSFUL REPT. CLAIM.

Action was brought by Rattenjoe and Son against C. J. Davis for \$20, being the amount of one month's rent for the floor of the house 48, Elgin Road, Kowloon. Mr. F. X. d'Almeida Castro appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. W. Goldring acted for the defendant.

Plaintiff's case was that the floor was let to the defendant in December. He paid one month's rent in advance but did not pay the rent for January. Plaintiff was informed by his manager that when he had called for the rent Mrs. Davis had produced a paper which she declared was a receipt, and refused to pay the amount claimed. Plaintiff accompanied his man to the house and saw Mrs. Davis who behaved in a very "ungentlemanlike manner" and told him to go away. His custom was to issue receipts for the rent which were counter-signed on the payment of the money at the Kowloon store.

The defence was that the rent had been paid and that the receipt produced was a discharge of the obligation incurred by the defendant. It was not suggested that there was any fraud on the part of plaintiff or his collector but it was probable that the latter had made a mistake. His Lordship said that on the question of the receipt there were two men against one and he could not say that plaintiff had proved his case without saying those men were guilty of wilful perjury. There was a loophole that the collector had made a mistake and judgment would be for defendant with costs.

## SALE OF PONIES.

Yesterday afternoon, on the compound before the City Hall, Messrs. Haynes and Hough, auctioneers, offered for sale by public roup a large number of ponies many of which took part in the recent race meeting. There was a large attendance, and the selling prices on the whole were good. The following ponies were sold for the prices mentioned:—

Faith, grey China pony, \$50; Desmond, dun China pony, \$110; Starlight, grey China pony, \$55; Sunlight, bay China pony, \$105; Resignation, grey China pony, 2nd in Navy Cup, \$100; 2nd in Hongkong Stakes, \$110; Vexation, dun China pony, \$35; Hilarious, grey China pony, \$50; So So, grey China pony, \$80; Hutterpan, black China pony, subscription griffin placed 2nd in three races, \$37; Merryville, grey pony, good hack, ridden in troop for three seasons, \$80; Tamen, grey pony, \$75; Mulebear, grey pony, \$110; Maori Chief, bay China pony, 3rd in the Navy Cup, \$65; Maohuriani Chief, white China pony, 3rd in Gymkhana Stakes and 3rd in Consolation Stakes, \$70; Baluchi Chief, grey China pony, 3rd in Lusitania Cup, 3rd in Parson Cup and 2nd in Flyaway Stakes, \$110; Corrie, brown pony, \$30; Sidler Dhu, dark brown pony, \$260; Sidler Roy, dun pony, \$255; Dumbdricks, blue-dun pony, \$200; Tilliedale, ran pony, \$120; bay griffin \$35; Astrol, winner, 3 mile race on the Old Day Shanghai Spring Meeting 1907, 2 mile and 11 mile races, in the last two Gymkhana of 1907 series. Winner of the Professional Cup and second in the Ladies' Purse in the recent meeting. Looheven, dark pony, \$115; Pride of Oudow, \$11; Strathmoir, grey pony, \$185; Strathmoir, bay pony, \$260; Strathmoir, grey pony, \$145; Black Prince Rose, black pony, \$50; Luncheoner, Rose, (late Rustin) bay pony, \$210; Mira, grey pony, \$125; Striped Rose, white pony, \$75; Hayden, grey pony, \$35; Sparkford, dun pony, \$35; Trent, chestnut pony, \$35; Preston, winner of Phœnix Stakes 1907, \$80; Septima, winner of Visitors' Cup, \$125; Grey griffin, \$40; Betsy, waler, \$220; Saladin, \$40; Grey Tink, bay, winner of Garrison Cup, \$200; Goldleaf, \$110; Pilgrim, spotted, \$130; Seringapatam, grey \$150; Cobler, chestnut \$35; Repentance, brown, \$55; Highland Heather, round and quiet, suitable for hack and polo pony, \$85; Glenini, winner of Nil Desperandum, sound and quiet, \$180; Astray, bay China pony. Confidential hack, up to weight, believed sound, \$75; Annual, brown China pony, trained polo pony, very quiet hack, believed sound, \$50; Eglington, brown pony, \$120; Kirkgunzeon, grey pony, \$100; Kirkpatrick, black pony, winner of Wong-wei-chong Stakes, \$80; Kirkmichael, black pony, winner of Valley Stakes, 105; Kirkdale, dun pony, griffin, \$80; Kirkconnel, grey pony, sub griffin not raced, \$100; Kirkoswald, white pony, sub-griffin not raced, \$60; Kirkmahoe, grey pony, second in Professional Cup, \$180; Kirkdubright, grey pony, third in Hongkong griffin, third in Tiantain Stakes, \$150; Nigal, chestnut pony, \$70; Wensley, grey pony, \$90; Forfar, winner of Hongkong Griffin Stakes, \$190; Naira, griffin, \$55; Renfrew, \$45; Haddington, \$60; Split Milk, polo pony, \$40; Yellow Stone, polo pony, \$55; Fleetfoot, chestnut, sub-griffin, winner of German Cup and Hongkong Stakes, third in Valley Stakes, \$380; Dalliance, grey, sub-griffin, winner of Jockey Cup and 3rd in Racing Stakes, \$300; Energy, grey, sub-griffin, \$150; Finesse, bay China pony, \$130; Chloane, grey China pony, \$110; Highland Wall, \$75; The Ditch, \$30; White China pony, good hack and polo pony, \$20; Mainstay, white pony, \$70; Chestnut pony, weight carrier, \$50; Grey China pony, \$40; Fat third in German Cup, \$150; Ben Elton, \$75; Dun pony, \$30; Highland Bonnet, \$60; Brockville \$30; Chestnut pony, \$35; Redwin, \$60; James, \$45; Quicksilver, \$40; Baguio, \$50; Ingot, \$30; Unusual, \$20; Brown waler mare, Lady Lena, \$100.







## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Code: A.B.C., 5th Ed. 1905.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET.

"SLEMISH" 101, The Peak, Furnished, from 15th April to 30th September.

Apply—**HASTINGS & HASTINGS**, Solicitors, 38, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. 393

**HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LIMITED.**

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 a.m. on MONDAY, 2nd March to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1905 and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.**, General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. 399

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

**M. GEO. P. LAMBERT** Auctioneer, has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his AUCTION ROOMS, Duddell Street, in ONE LOT.

The Leasehold Property known and registered in the Land Office as The Licensing Portion of Marine Lot No. 103 with the buildings thereon known as No. 149, Wing Lok Street. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from Mr. OTTO KONG SING or from the Auctioneer.

**OTTO KONG SING**, Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. 400

**SANG MOW.** RATTAN AND GRASS FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES & LONG CHAIRS.

BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.

45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. 401

## WANTED.

POSITION by an energetic respectable gentleman, who has experience of 15 years of Commercial and Shipping business in India and China; well conversant with accounts, correspondence, Export and Import Work, Marine Insurance Work, General Office Work and Quick in Figures; employed in one of the leading shipping firms since last 19 years and is in position to influence Bombay and Europe freight; can give first-class references and produce best certificate. No Objection to Out-Port.

Apply to—Box 1818, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 19th February, 1906. 392

## TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of the GOON WEE LAY, including the Plans and Specifications used by the business of an Architect and Civil Engineer established in Hongkong and Canton, and for 30 years past, until his recent death, carried on by the late WILLIAM DANBY, M.C.E. Instruments, Books, Office Furniture, &c. can be taken over at a valuation, if desired.

Tenders to be received before the 14th March 1906 by the undersigned, who will supply such further particulars as may be required.

**WILKINSON & GRIST**, Solicitors for the Executors of the late Mr. W. Danby.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1906. 393

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th February 1906, for the Post of ACTING SECRETARY to the above Club for Twelve Months from the 1st April, 1906 to the 1st April, 1907, with the prospect of a permanent appointment as Secretary.

Applicants should be unmarried and residence on the Club premises is essential.

By Order, **C. H. GRACE**, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1906. 245

**DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1906**

## NOW ON SALE.

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office or from Bookellers throughout the Far East.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1906. 383

## NOW READY.

## MAIL TABLES

## FOR 1906.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 30 Cents

On Paper 20

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 17th January, 1906. 215

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. G. J. TYNDAL-LEA has ceased to have any further connection with us.

**E. E. HUME & CO.**

Hongkong, 14th February, 1906. 370

## NOTICE.

WE have CLOSED temporarily our Agency here. For Particulars apply to Messrs. J. ULLMANN & CO., 34, Queen's Road, Central.

**UNION COMMERCIALE INDO-CHINOISE.**

Hongkong, 15th February, 1906. 371

## NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. G. OLSSON ceased all connections with our Firm.

**EUMANN & BERBLINGER.**

Hongkong, 15th February, 1906. 378

## INTIMATIONS

**HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.**

EVENING CLASSES in Engineering, Commerce and Science Sections will re-open on MONDAY, February 24th. Students are requested to register their names on THURSDAY, February 20th, or FRIDAY, February 21st, between 6 and 7 p.m. Copies of the Prospectus and Time Table may be obtained on application to the undersigned at Queen's College.

**E. RALPHS**, Director.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1906. 391

## SMOKERS!

WHY not smoke a CALABASH PIPE

Which you can have direct from

**OTTO MOHR**

P.O. Box 1218.

CAPS TOWN,

South Africa.

Please write for List.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1906. 388

**SIEN TING.** SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 1540

**DR. M. H. CHAUN.**

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1444

**DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S** MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TARPULING

**ARNHOLD KARBBERG**

2nd, Arson.

204

**STORAGE.** FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

**TO BE LET.** A Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 32 at PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 4,000 SQUARE FT. 399 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—

**GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.**

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 184

**MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.** NAGASAKI.

**CODE WORD. "DOCK."**

A. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Use.

**NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.**

**DOCK No. 3.**

Extreme Length... 722 feet

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 861 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 844 "

**DOCK No. 1.**

Extreme Length... 523 feet

Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 62 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 61 "

**DOCK No. 2.**

Extreme Length... 371 feet

Length on Blocks... 361 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 56 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 51 "

**PATENT SLIP.**

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

**THE WORKS** are well equipped with

**LATEST PLANTS** and APPLI-

**ANCES** to undertake BUILDING

**REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and**

**BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL**

**WORK.**

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL

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THE COMPANY has the powerful

**"OURA-MARU"** (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.

specialty built for SALVAGE PURPOSES

equipped with necessary gear, always read

Short Notice.

**NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS**

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on

sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK-

STALL, Mr. H. BUTTNER'S KOWLOON

STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road & Mr. A. H. YAU'S

ERRY WHARF STALL.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1905.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.**

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 24th February, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

**THEOS. I. ROSE**, Secretary.

Hongkong, 3th January, 1906. 289

**HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, the 24th February, 1906, at 4 p.m. in the City Hall, for the following purposes, viz:—

1. To receive the Report and Account of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1905.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To consider the following Resolution:—"That in consequence of the importance of the Trade existing between this Port and Bombay it is resolved under rule XXIII to increase the Number of the Committee from 9 to 10 so as to include a member interested in the Bombay Trade."
4. To transact any general business.

By Order,

**E. A. M. WILLIAMS**, Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1906. 363

**THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings on TUESDAY, the 25th February, 1906 at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 18th February to TUESDAY, the 25th February (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

**A. SHELLTON HOOPER**, Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND

AGENCY CO., LTD., Agents for the

KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1906. 373

**HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions on TUESDAY, the 25th February at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

**W. E. CLARKE**, Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1906. 314

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

THE THIRTY-NINTH MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th February to 5th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

**GEO. L. TOMLIN**, Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1906. 366

**HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 12.30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th February to 10th March, 1906, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.**, General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1906. 387

**HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, 18th February, 1906. 387

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half Year ending 31st December, 1905 at the rate of Two Pounds Sterling per Old Share and One Pound and Ten Shillings Sterling per New Share is payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of February current, at the Office of the Corporation, where SHAREHOLDERS are requested to APPLY FOR WARRANTS.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

**J. R. M. SMITH**, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. 380

**TO LET.**

FIRST Class European Houses, furnished or unfurnished, Leichest Terrace and Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—**TAM TSE KONG**.

Care of Hip O Insurance, Exchange and Loan Co., Ltd., 42, Bonham Strand, West.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 94

**TO LET.**

SIX ROOMED HOUSE at ELLIOT STREET, Robinson Road. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to—**F. X. D'ALMAIDA & CASTRO**.

83, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1906. 100

## INSURANCES

**AAOHEEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

**BEUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.**, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERICAN TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1905

£17,871.19.

1. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 887,500 0

2. FIRE FUNDS, 8,386,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1146

**THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

**CARLOWITZ & Co.**

Hongkong, 18th August, 1906. 28

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

## IRON MERCHANTS.

**SINGON & CO.**, Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents, 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market) Telephone No. 518.

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Proofs read by Englishmen.

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**F. A. V. RIBEIRO**, Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. Late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau, 19, Queen's Road Central (First floor).

## CHI WO &amp; CO.

LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

THE Company's New Steamship

"HOIMING,"

(Captain EVANS)

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 a.m. from Ping On New Wharf and from Macao at 2 p.m.

EXCURSIONS TO MACAO

Every SUNDAY from Hongkong at 9 a.m. and from Macao at 5 p.m.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1906. 349

## IF YOU REQUIRE



## TO LET

**TO LET.**  
**LARGE OFFICE ROOM** on First Floor of No. 14, DES VOUX ROAD.  
 Apply to— **FRED. BORNEMANN,**  
 No. 16, Des Voux Road Central.  
 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. 144

**TO LET.**  
**"FAIRVIEW,"** No. 1, Robinson Road, Hongkong. Furnished or Unfurnished (Furniture can be purchased if desired), 6 big Rooms, nice view of harbour.  
 Apply to— **Messrs J. ULLMANN & Co.,**  
 34, Queen's Road.  
 Hongkong, 14th February, 1908. 332

**TO LET.**  
**NO. 2 CHANCERY LANE, 6 ROOMED HOUSE** fitted with Electric Light. Central Locality.  
**"STILLINGFLEET"** Peak Road. SIX ROOMED HOUSE with Fine View of Harbour.  
**"HARPERVILLE"** Garden Road. SIX ROOMED HOUSE fitted with Electric Light and full use of Tennis Court.  
 Apply to— **PERCY SMITH & SETH,**  
 Accountants & Auctioneers, 20, Queen's Road Central.  
 Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 333

**TO LET.**  
**GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kowloon Town.**  
 Apply to— **HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
 Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 209

**TO LET.**  
**NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.**  
 One FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.  
 Apply to— **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
 Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. 93

**TO LET.**  
**4 and 5 ROOMED HOUSES** in Kowloon.  
**COMMODIOUS SHOP** in Des Voux Road Central, Hongkong. Immediate possession. Moderate rentals.  
 Apply to— **HUMPHREYS-ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
 Hongkong, 13th January, 1908. 117

**TO LET.**  
**A HOUSE** in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.  
 Apply to— **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
 Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 189

**TO LET.**  
**NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.**  
 Apply to— **COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,**  
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. 188

**TO LET—AT CANTON.**  
**EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE** on SHAMEN.  
 Apply to— **A.B. 99,**  
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. 251

**TO LET.**  
**LA HACIENDA, Est. Mount Kallet.**  
 The Peak, unfurnished, from the middle or end of April next. For particulars apply to the undersigned.  
 Apply to— **C. H. GRACE,**  
 Care of Secretary's Office, Hongkong Club.  
 Hongkong, 5th February, 1908. 311

**TO LET.**  
**NO. 59, CAINE ROAD.**  
 Nos. 27 and 31, SEYMOUR ROAD.  
 Apply to— **SAM WANG CO., LTD.,**  
 31, Queen's Road Central.  
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. 183

**TO LET.**  
**FROM 1st MAY.**  
**KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43, Yau-mai.**  
 Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.  
 Apply to— **HUMPHREYS-ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
 Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

**TO LET.**  
**THE Top Floor of No. 2, Wyndham Street** lately vacated by the Hotel Baltimore, suitable for a Club or Boarding House.  
**No. 7, PEDDER'S HILL.**  
 First Floor of No. 6, Queen's Road, Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outhouses suitable for business premises or dwellings, now occupied by **FRED. BORNEMANN & Co.**  
**Second Floor of No. 8, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL** above the Office of **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**  
 Apply to— **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**  
 Hongkong, 6th February, 1908. 96

**TO LET.**  
**OFFICES and ROOMS** on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, formerly occupied by Messrs. SHERMAN, TOMES & Co.  
**HOUSE, No. 11, SEYMOUR ROAD,** newly painted and colour washed.  
**One FIVE ROOMED BUNGALOW,** "THE NEXUS" No. 84, Mount Gough, Peak, Garden and Tennis. (From 1st April next).  
 Apply to— **THE COMPRADORE DEPT., JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
 "Commodore Road" Central.  
 Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 209

## TO LET

**TO LET.**  
**OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDING.**  
 Apply— **SECRETARY,**  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.**  
 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 31

**TO LET.**  
**OFFICES on Top Floor No. 2, Connaught Road, facing the Cricket Ground.**  
**NO. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.**  
**"HATHERLEIGH,"** Connaught Road.  
**A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.**  
**OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.**  
**GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Voux Road, next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.**  
**FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.**  
 Apply to— **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
 Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 86

**TO LET.**  
**"EUGESFORD" (Furnished) No. 114, PRAY, Contains 6 ROOMS.**  
**NO. 71, WYNDHAM STREET.**  
**"GLENWOOD" CAINA ROAD,** suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 26 Rooms.  
**BEACONFIELD-CADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.**  
**No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Goldbook MacGregor).**  
**OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.**  
**BELLIO TERRACE HOUSES.**  
**ROBINS ROAD.**  
**GODOWN CENTRAL GODOWN, No. 3, DUDDELL STREET.**  
**LADEBROOK, No. 1, CONDUIT ROAD, 8 Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished, 15th April, 1908.** Large Servants' Quarters and full sized Tennis Court.  
**No. 3, DUDDELL STREET Shop and 1st Floor.**  
**Nos. 1 and 6, DES VOUX VILLAS (PRAY).**  
**No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.**  
 Apply to— **LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**  
 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
 Hongkong, 15th February, 1908. 89

**TO LET.**  
**GODOWN No. 101, Praya East.**  
 Apply to— **CHATER & MODY,**  
 Victoria Buildings.  
 Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 212

**TO LET—ON SHAMEN.**  
**LARGE 6 ROOMED HOUSE** in best locality, facing the Bund.  
 Apply to— **Gorman Post Office, Canton.**  
 Hongkong, 7th January, 1908. 161

**TO LET.**  
**THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the General Post Office.** The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.  
 Apply to— **YEE SANG FAT & CO.**  
 Same address.  
 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907. 270

**TO LET.**  
**WELL and Comfortably Furnished Rooms, at the OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, Kowloon, with separate Kitchens and Baths for each set of rooms. Rent from \$15.00 and upwards. Good accommodation.**  
 Apply to— **H. RUTTON & SON,**  
 5, D'Aguiar Street, or 45, Elgin Road, Kowloon.  
 Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. 381

**TO LET.**  
**AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street, immediate possession.**  
**Nos. 2 and 4, "FAIRVIEW," ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.**  
**"WOODBURY" GARDEN ROAD.**  
**"ROSENEATH" KOWLOON.**  
 Apply to— **LEIGH & ORANGE,**  
 1, Des Voux Road.  
 Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 87

**TO LET.**  
**PER 1st January, One OFFICE ROOM on Second Floor, Prince's Buildings.**  
 Apply to— **REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.**  
 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1907. 102

**MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS**  
 A French Remedy for all Indigestions. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of indigestion, or of the return of a chronic complaint, they can administer it. Those who use them recommend them, hence their success. At all Chemists and Druggists. Sole Agent, **MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.**

**THORNE'S OLD VAT**  
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**SCOTCH WHISKY.**  
 SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**  
 As Supplied to the House of Commons.

## THE PORTUGUESE DICTATORSHIP

## EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Henry Byron writes in the Times—Those who would understand the situation in Portugal must bear in mind that the self-same words have different meanings in different countries and varying conditions. We have prospered under our Constitution, and therefore respect it. Parliamentary Government, if not the ideal rule, our forefathers esteemed it, has proved a satisfactory solution in a world of compromise, and if few of us have experienced a Dictatorship we dislike the very name and regard its existence as incompatible with freedom. Therefore when we read that the Portuguese Constitution has been violated once more, that her Parliament has been illegally dissolved, and that she is now being ruled, in part at least by Royal decrees issued at the instance of the Cabinet, which has constituted itself a Dictatorship, we are shocked and surprised, even alarmed for the future of our faithful ally who has been useful to us in the past and may serve our policy again. Moreover, we have read in the newspapers of the mutiny of troops, of bombs prepared for excited persons, of seditious speeches, and of plans for a Republican rising, and those of us who are knowing quote history to show how these things usually end. It is true that correspondents in Europe and America, have returned from Lisbon with practically the same tale, reporting that the country is quiet and in the possession of all reasonable liberties, that trade goes on as usual, and that excitement and irritation are almost confined to the class of politicians and journalists. It is true, also, and very significant, that, after interviewing the various political leaders and collecting information from sundry sources, these correspondents unite in condemning the past misadministration of the two historic parties in the State, the Regenerators and the Progressives, while most of them speak well of the Dictatorship, which has silenced their contemners and agrees with the general opinion of their compatriots resident in Lisbon, that Portugal has not seen so serious and upright a Government for generations. Still, the situation is undoubtedly abnormal, and if, as is alleged, the failure of Parliamentary institutions has led to the present crisis and justified the Dictatorship, some explanation must be sought in the past history of the country.

For a brief period in the Sixteenth Century Portugal was a world Power, but her long adventure, while it brought her undying fame, drained her energy and ultimately led to the loss of her free institutions. The pillage of Asia, made possible by the discoveries and conquests, occupied the Portuguese and took them far from home at a time when there, as elsewhere, national liberties were falling one by one before Monarchic intent on identifying the State with themselves. The Cortes were summoned more and more rarely, until at last they ceased to meet at all, and the king fell a victim to the most complete centralisation and political despotism, and so remained for more than two centuries. By his measures against the old nobility Pombal increased the already overwhelming power of the Crown, and thought he favoured the creation of a middle class if he allowed it no political influence, while the mass of the people were far too ignorant to be conscious that they had rights as well as duties. They were even attached to the old régime, for the tradition of self-government had been lost, and when in 1824, after a long and weary Civil War, the Liberal triumphed, and the last absolute King was deposed, the exhausted nation accepted constitutional government because it had been imposed by force. Portugal was delivered from Dom Miguel by the aid of foreigners and against her will. At this moment a fatal mistake was made. Parliamentary institutions copied from France were bestowed on a nation unfitted by temperament and lack of instruction to work them, and no serious effort had been made to educate the electors to understand and value the gift.

The population is more rural than urban, and even now about 70 per cent. can neither read nor write, and that they say women men for that; but it unfits them for the franchise and renders them an easy prey to bores and stump orators. In his masterly book "Portugal Contemporaneo" the historian Oliveira Martins has told the story of constitutional rule in Portugal during its first half century of existence, and the record is decidedly unedifying and disheartening. On the political side it is a case of spoliation of the vanquished, interference with the rights of the palace, varied by military propaganda and the intervention, while Ministry succeeds Ministry with kaleidoscopic rapidity, and principles seem subordinated to personal jealousies, and patriotism to the lust for power and gain. On the economic side loan after loan has piled up a national debt which is one of the biggest in Europe per head, while hardly any other country is so variously and heavily taxed.

Perhaps few nations would have done better if suddenly rescued from absolutism and transformed into a democracy, and it must in fairness be remembered that Portugal was in many respects some centuries behind the northern peoples, and that all the apparatus of modern civilisation had to be introduced. Furthermore, owing to the unsettled political conditions, credit stood low for a long period, and loans were necessarily raised at enormous rates the capital of which is still a burden, while though institutions had changed bribery and nepotism flourished as before because the men were the same, and politics were found to be a remunerative trade, and consequently absorbed a large proportion of the educated classes. The result was that the "outs" arranged matters amicably between them, and the Government in power almost invariably won the General Election. The Deputies did not represent their constituents; often they had never seen them, and free speaking proved the surest road to office. So well were these facts recognised that except in Lisbon and Oporto, where the Republicans (i.e. persons discontented with the methods of administration, but not necessarily desirous of seeing a Republic) showed activity, only minority took the trouble to vote, knowing the result to be usually a foregone conclusion.

Such were some of the conditions when the present Prime Minister, an honest, a rich, and therefore an independent man, came into power. Reform has been in the air for years, and several honest and capable men had tried to cleanse the House, but one and all had failed in face of the united opposition of the vast majority interested in preserving the régime of abuses. Senator Franco's programme briefly was one of respect for the Constitution, efficient administration, and, above all, of economy, because the financial question is, and must be for some time, the most important in a country like Portugal. He made a big effort to keep the first of his pledges, and lived with Parliament for six months, an unusually long period, but the Deputies blocked measure after measure, so persistently that he was at length driven to close behind keeping the latter of his promise and leaving the former to be undertaken later. He offered his resignation to the King, who refused to accept it, whereupon he dissolved the Cortes without naming the day for another. Doubtless he acted illegally in so doing, but

impartial observers defend his action and quote the maxim, "Salus reipublice suprema lex," and in any case little sympathy can be left for his adversaries, who attack the Premier for having with greater excuse adopted one of their favourite methods, for Dictatorships are traditional in Portugal. Though they dare not proclaim it openly, probably their real grievances against him consists in his sweeping abolition of centuries of all kinds, which has made them and their friends the poorer. Similarly his suspension of the Cortes, the payment to the newspapers has united the Cortes and the Government in a common cause against King and Government, with the result that one journal after another has had to be muzzled in the interests of public decency and public order. Little more weight need be attached to the opposition to Senator Franco's reforming zeal shown by the militant politicians belonging to the Council of State, nor yet to the protests of certain municipalities whose members naturally spoke as their party leaders inspired them. These and other manifestations, though formidable enough to the English reader, were seen to be part of the play and were promptly discounted by the spectators who assisted at a performance. The country as a whole looked on at the discomfiture of the "rotative" politicians and laughed, for it knew them, and had ceased to believe in their good faith or even to take them seriously.

Masculine Senator Franco pursued his way boldly, for he is essentially a strong man, one who knows what he wishes to do and does it. He settled the question of the tobacco monopoly which had caused the fall of two Ministers, he went far towards solving the difficult wine question to the satisfaction of the Douro, and he stood firm for authority in the University outbreak, but when his students returned he set about to change the system, which had given ground for their revolt. He is responsible for the Crown Prince's successful flight to the African Colonies, and he has arranged for the visit of King Carlos to Brazil in 1908. His greatest success, however, has been in matter of finance, where he has evolved order out of chaos. After strengthening the law of Ministerial responsibility he effected economies amounting to over a million pounds a year in a national expenditure of some thirteen millions, he kept well with the estimates, abolishing the old system of supplementary credit, and there is every probability that if he remains in office another year the result will show a surplus, a result hitherto deemed impossible. In addition to the constant support of the King and of a small section of the upper class he has earned the goodwill of the mercantile and shopkeeping community by his business methods, and the workers appreciate their steady rest, while only recently 30,000 Portuguese residents in Rio de Janeiro have signed a memorial thankfully recognising his efforts to regenerate a fatherland which they love all the more because they are exiles in a foreign land.

I have known Portugal for many years, and without approving all its measures or methods I believe the dictatorship was necessary, and that it has already proved a blessing. The effects of past misgovernment will remain, for they cannot be cured in a few months or even years; but Senator Franco has created public opinion, hitherto non-existent, and set up a standard which no future Government will be allowed to depart from and this, I think, gives him as weak title to his country's gratitude.

## 21,000,000 WEDDING GIFT.

MISS VANDERBILT TO COUNT SZECHENYI. The great event of the New York season is the wedding of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt to Count Ladislaus Szechenyi. No international match between an American heiress and a European nobleman has ever excited so much interest. The ceremony took place in the great ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria in Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Vanderbilt received at the wedding should be strictly private affair, but was actually in so doing chiefly by memory of the social scenes which attended the weddings at St. Thomas's Church and Grace Church of the Duke of Marlborough and the Earl of Craven. A prenuptial paragraph said:

Already Count Szechenyi is showing himself irritated beyond measure by the importunate attentions of newspaper representatives. Two days ago, for the second time since his betrothal, he sent a photographer who snapped him as he left the mansion of his future mother-in-law.

The match, greatest is the interest it excites, is the reverse of popular, a fact which doubtless accounts for the reports published to-day that the bride has attached a curious restriction to a magnificent gift of £1,000,000, which she is said to hand over to the bridegroom.

In view of the legislative threat implied in Mr. Sabath's Bill for the imposition of an export tax on American divorce and marriage settlements, and also as a gentle protest against the arrangements of Count Ben de Castellane (divorced husband of Mme. Anna Gould), Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, according to these reports, is determined that Count Szechenyi shall only have the use of the fortune, while the capital will be held in trust. Count Szechenyi himself and his brothers deny indignantly that any occasion exists for a marriage settlement, and declare that the marriage is a pure love match.

## ANARCHISTS' PLOT.

## CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY U. S. A.

WARSHIPS. The following telegram has been received at New York, January 19th, from Rio de Janeiro:—The police have discovered an anarchist plot to destroy a portion of the American fleet now in harbour here. The centre of the conspiracy was in Petropolis (the residential suburb of Rio de Janeiro), but it had ramifications in Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes.

A man named Jean Fisher, residing in Petropolis, is alleged to be the chief conspirator, although it is understood that anarchists abroad are deeply involved.

An official note published here says that before the arrival of the fleet the Brazilian Government was notified from Washington and Paris that anarchists of various nationalities intended to damage one or several of the American warships on their way to the Far East. The police are exercising every precaution to prevent injury to the fleet under Admiral Evans's command. —Benton.

How to be Beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents 584

## PREMIUM BONDS.

WE are the Largest Dealers in the World of these attractive Securities.

WRITE to us at once for our Year Book giving full particulars.

## WHAT ARE PREMIUM BONDS?

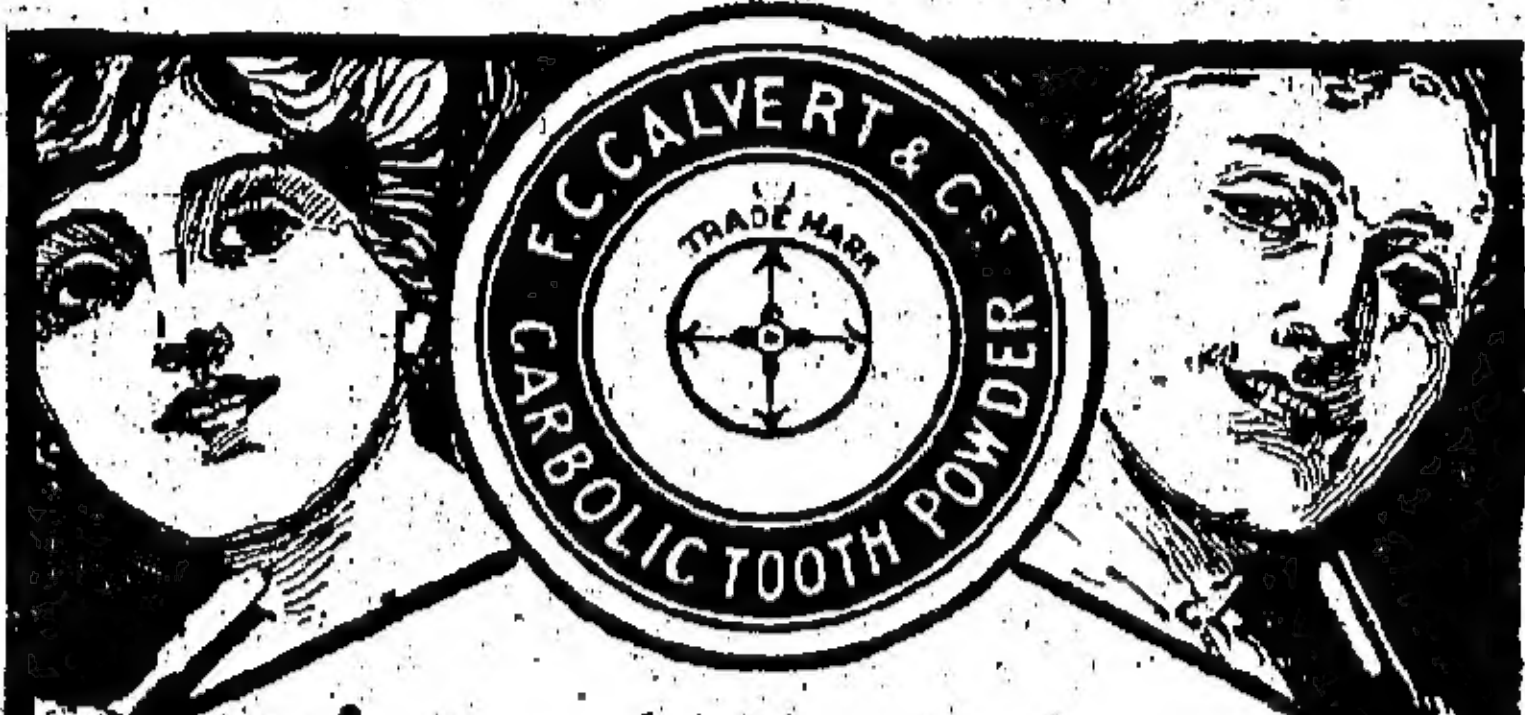
They are high-class and absolutely safe Securities, payable to Bearer issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe. They are redeemable at periodical Drawings either WITH CASH PREMIUMS varying from £10 to £10,000 or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

## OUR UNRIVALLED COMBINATIONS.

Comprised of the most advantageous Bonds, may be purchased by convenient monthly payments ranging from 15/- to £20.

Lists of Drawings published fortnightly. Premiums collected free of charge.

MELVILLE, GLYN & CO., 3, RUE DE LA BOURSE. PARIS (France). 330



A good example is set by those who regularly use

# CALVERT'S Carbolic Tooth Powder.

They evidently realize both the personal satisfaction and the hygienic importance of brushing their teeth, to remove the food particles, etc., which collect on or between them.

Their experience tells them too, how well Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder aids the tooth-brush to do its work easily, thoroughly and pleasantly, polishing the enamel and, at the same time antiseptically cleansing wherever it goes. That is why more and more people use it every year.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores, in the well-known tin; also the new glass jar with spritzer stopper. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

## THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL PRESENT

### "THE LIARS"

An Original Comedy in Four Acts, by HENRY ARTHUR JONES

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), 20th February, and TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 21st February, and SATURDAY, 22nd February.

CAST	
Colonel Sir Christopher Dering...	Mr. H. L. HUTCHISON.
Edward Falkner...	Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON.
Gilbert Nepean, Lady Jessica's husband...	Mr. ARTHUR CHAPMAN.
George N. pear, Gilbert's brother...	Mr. C. T. BEATH.
Freddie Tatton, Lady Rosamund's husband...	Mr. MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE.
Archibald Coke, Dolly's husband...	Major H. BROKE, R.E.
Walter, the "bar and barter"...	Mr. CONNOR DICKENS, R.N.
Gusby, Footman at Rosamund's...	Mr. B. BERTIN.
Footman at Cadogan Gardens...	Mr. H. V. WARRINSON.
Lady Jessica Nepean...	Mrs. W. L. GOSWOLD.
Lady Rosamund Tatton, Sisters...	Mrs. H. W. CLOTHIER.
Dolly Coke, their cousin...	Mrs. ARTHUR CHAPMAN.
Beatrice Eberhart...	Mrs. O. D. THOMSON.
Mrs. Crispin...	MISS CHATHAM.
Ferris, Lady Jessica's maid...	

ARTHUR CHAPMAN, Business Manager.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M. Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform Half-price to Pit Stalls and Pit. Booking Office at THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. open on and after MONDAY, 10th February, at 10 A.M. Hongkong, 7th February, 1908. 315-335

## THE PHILIPPINES CARNIVAL

FEBRUARY 27TH TO MARCH 3RD.

SPECIAL STEAMERS. SPECIAL RATES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE AN EXCURSION TO MANILA

AND SPEND

A WEEK OF GAIETY,

A WEEK OF FUN,

A WEEK OF SPORTS.

GORGEOUS PROCESSIONS,

MAGNIFICENT PAGEANTRY,

MASKED BALLS.

RETURN TRIP FROM HONGKONG TO MANILA

\$50.00

AS an inducement to Hongkong residents to patronise this Important Event, besides enjoying a holiday of reasonable length, Messrs. SHERMAN, TOMES & CO. have decided to despatch their steamer "ZAFIRO" for a Special Circular Trip, leaving Hongkong at 4 P.M. on the afternoon of Saturday, the 22nd FEBRUARY. The "ZAFIRO" will reach Manila on TUESDAY, Morning, and in order that the full round of Festivities may be enjoyed they shall not despatch the steamer from Manila until 2 A.M. on the Morning of TUESDAY, the 3rd MARCH. She will reach Hongkong again at Daylight on THURSDAY, the 5th MARCH.

The Passengers, should they so desire, may make arrangements to remain on board during steamer's stay in Manila.

Special arrangements have also been made by Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. and Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. 377



## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING







## POST OFFICE NOTICE

The *Delhi* with the English mail of the 24th January, left Singapore on Saturday the 18th inst. at 9 a.m. and may be expected here to-day. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 24th December and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 15th January and for despatch overland on the 22nd January.

The *Asia*, with the American mail, is due to arrive at this port to-morrow, at 3 p.m.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and Shanghai	Chongking	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Kwangtung	Thursday, 24th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 24th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namang	Thursday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Ningbo	Laertes	Thursday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Hankow, Tientsin and Quinow	Fukushu Maru	Thursday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Delia	Thursday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Carl Diederichsen	Friday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Thursday, 1st, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Adelaide, Perth & Fremantle	Kumano Maru	Friday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.

SEANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Macao, Thursday, 1st, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Adelaide, Perth & Fremantle

Nippon Maru

Sai Tai, Kanchow, Peking Maru, Telemachus, Antioch, Pithuliro

CHAMPAGNE

PIPER-HEIDSIECK

REIMS

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## JOINT STOCK SHARE

Hongkong, February 15th.

COMPANY PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

Alhambra

Hongkong &amp; S'hai

National B. of China

Falls Asbestos E. A.

China-Borneo Co.

China Light &amp; P. Co.

China Provident

Cotton Mills

Green Island Cement

Laos Kung Mow

Soyaboo

Dairy Farm

Docks and Wharves

H. &amp; K. Wharf &amp; S.

H. &amp; W. Dock

New Amoy Dock

Shanghai Dock

Shanghai &amp; H. Wharf

Feenick &amp; Co. (Free)

Green Island Cement

Hongkong &amp; S. Gas

Hongkong Electric

Hongkong Hotel Co.

Hongkong Ice Co.

H.K. Milling Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Kops Co.

Insurance

China Fire

China Traders

Hongkong Fire

North China

Union

Yangtze

Land and Building

Hongkong Land

Humphrey's Estate

Kowloon Land &amp; B.

Shanghai Land

West Point Building

Mining

Charbonnages

Rancho

Peak Tramways

Philippines Co.

Bamboo

China Sugar

Lunon Sugar

Steamship Companies

China and Manila

Douglas Steamship

H. Canton &amp; M.

Indo-China S.N. Co.

Star Ferry

Do, New

South China S. Post

Steam Laundry Co.

Stores &amp; Dispensaries

Campbell, M. &amp; Co.

Powell &amp; Co., Wm.

Watkins

Watson &amp; Co., A.S.

Weissmann, Ld.

United Asbestos

Do, Foundry

Union Waterboat Co.

VERNON &amp; SMYTH.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From February 24th to 26th, 1905.

High Water

Low Water

Barometer

Thermometer

Wind Direction

Force

Weather

Highest open air Temperature on 15th

Lowest open air Temperature on 15th

MESSRS. FALCONER &amp; CO'S REGISTER.

February 19th.

Barometer 9 A.M. 30.19

Barometer 1 P.M. 30.12

Barometer 4 P.M. 30.08

Thermometer 9 A.M. 55

Thermometer 1 P.M. 55

Thermometer 4 P.M. 56

PASSENGERS

ARRIVED

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## NOW ON SALE.

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DIRECTORY AND

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FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA

SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

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INDIA, PHILIPPINES,

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WITH WATER AND INCORPORATED

THE CHINA DIRECTORY

AND

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST

FOR

1908.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the

ports and cities of the Far East, from Nether-

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Not only is the Directory as full and complete

in each case as it can be made, but each Colony,

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